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FIELD STATION **PANAMA**



Viewpoint



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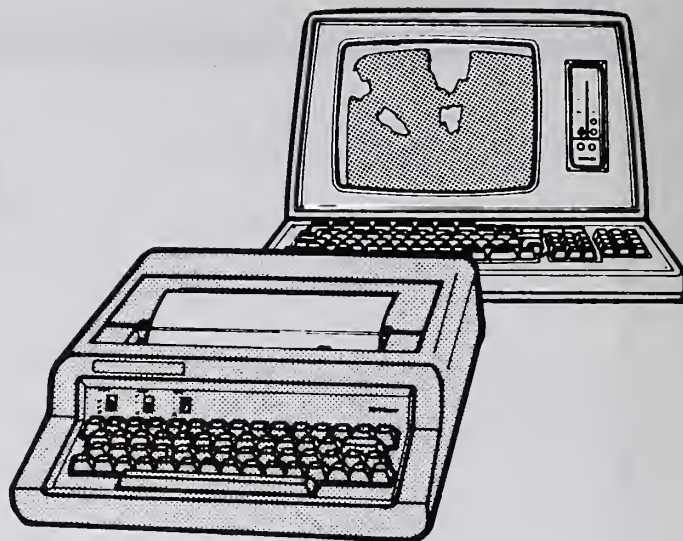
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Sgt. J. H. Bond

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On our cover: Sun and palm trees are typical characteristics of Panama.

Out of the Dark Ages



by Sp4 Tim Hanks

The 66th Military Intelligence Group took the first step out of the 'Dark Ages' of using pencil and paper processing into the modern world of automated data processing.

The event prompting this observation from the 66th MI Group Commander Col. J. Barrie Williams was the receipt of ten new computers to be used throughout Group. With more computers and word processing equipment on the way, the 66th is well in step with the future.

The computers are being used to facilitate records processing, personnel and files management, to mention a few of the applications.

"We are presently developing several useful applications for use throughout Group. We've already saved many man-hours through the use of the computers," said MSgt. Mark Rear-

don, Automation Management Office NCOIC. "We are expanding the capabilities of the computers that we have, and attempting to get more. Our goal is to automate every office in Group."

The computers are especially useful in manipulating cumbersome tables and statistics. Sp4 Phyllis Gray of the Resource Management Branch says, "It does everything but dance," in the number-crunching involved in keeping the resources of Group accurate.

The computers have two disk drives and a very efficient printer. This is only the stock setup. All systems belonging to Group now have cooling fans, ZX-80 circuit boards for wide-screen capabilities, and a graphics package. The computer languages supported by these units include BASIC, Integer BASIC, Machine language, Assembly language, Pascal, and also the CPM and dBase II operating system. In addition, five hard-disk storage systems capable of storing six million bytes of information are being installed in areas where workload calls for the extra storage capability. A byte stores one

alpha-numeric character. Meaning it can store 1,500 pages of text in one source. Or the equivalent of 36,000 data records. Not much compared to a giant super computer, but for a system that takes up less room on your desk than a typewriter and two In/Out boxes, it's a powerful package.

"What can you say about a machine that can save 30 man-hours a day?" asked SSgt. Tom Chambers, who manages the Group's personnel records on the computer. "Anything you need to know about eligibility or status of personnel can be found in a fraction of the time. Things that used to take six hours by hand now take only an hour." The 18th MI Battalion has managed an even greater efficiency of effort. A weekly report that used to take seven man-hours is now done in only three minutes. In Capt. Sandra LaBelle's opinion, "It's the best thing that's happened to this Battalion in a long time. We've come into the 20th Century."

With increased efficiency and morale accompanying the new equipment, the 66th MI Group has definitely moved into the future.

The two segments of Berlin

by Sharon G. Roitman

Members of the 18th Military Intelligence Battalion went on an organized trip to Berlin, both the East and West segments of the city. The group traveled from Munich by commercial air since they were unable to secure confirmed transportation or accommodations through military channels.

The purpose of the trip was to observe life in the "show-place" of the East Bloc. East Berlin was the only place easily accessible where, with a minimum of red tape, our group could glimpse "the other side." The contrast between West Berlin—where each day is lived as though tomorrow did not exist—and East Berlin is severe.

After we landed on Saturday, September 24, at Berlin's Tegel Airport, we took a three-and-one-half hour bus tour through the American, French and British sectors of West Berlin. The Wall ("Die Mauer") was omni-

present. As our bus traveled around the center city, its way was impeded constantly by the graffiti-covered reminder of a divided city. The view of The Wall was especially poignant next to the Reichstag (former parliament), between the Brandenburg Gate and Potsdamer Platz. We viewed The Wall from a "no man's land" that included the Soviet War Memorial. We also stopped to view The Wall from elevated platforms at several points in other parts of West Berlin.

The wide scope of the West Berlin tour precluded more than a quick glimpse of the Reichstag, the symbol of the rise to power of National Socialism. The building now stands waiting to be used again as the legislature for a united Germany. The exhibition "Questions of German History" in the Reichs-

tag merited a visit of longer duration. Built 1884-94, the Reichstag was once used as the German parliament.

Also featured in the sightseeing tour were the Charlottenburg Palace as well as other key historic and cultural features in West Berlin. No tour of West Berlin would be complete without the highlights of the present-day city, the "Ku-damm" with its shops, theatres and hundreds of restaurants and cafes; the Kreuzberg District, the "Funk-turm" (radio tower) and their ICC (International Congress Center).

We were free to rest on the weekend to further explore West Berlin. As we were in town at the time of the Berlin Marathon, our paths and the runners crossed on Sunday morning. After a lively Saturday night in the bars, discos and cabarets on the "Ku-damm," *no one* wished to run 26 miles.



Allied forces enter East Berlin through Checkpoint Charlie.

On Monday we took a five-hour tour of East Berlin. We crossed into East Berlin through Checkpoint Charlie. About half of the time in East Berlin was devoted to hopping on and off the bus to look at the Brandenburg Gate from the other side, watching the goose-stepping change of the guard at the "Memorial to the Victims of Fascism and Militarism" (Mahnmal fuer die Opfer des Faschismus und Militarismus); the Soviet cemetery Treptow, for the 5,000 soldiers killed in the Battle for Berlin; and the Alexanderplatz with its TV tower, hotels and shops. The remainder of the time was for lunch and shop-

ping. The instructions to the military and civilian members of the tour were explicit: we could not take photos of military/government buildings or soldiers (except at the changing of the guard; we could not use U-Bahns, S-Bahns or taxis; we would not engage in conversations with locals; and we had to obey all traffic regulations. The East German Police, we learned, liked to collect on-the-spot fines from jaywalking tourists.

The heart of old Berlin is in the East. The old government buildings of the German Empire are now adorned with Red Banners, the GDR flag and the official seal (caliper, hammer

and sickle). The Wall in East Berlin is a stark, concrete barrier with no graffiti.

Tuesday morning, before our return flight to Munich, we were given briefings by the G-2 of the Berlin Brigade and by the Commander, JAROC(B).

The participants thoroughly enjoyed their orientation trip to Berlin. The political and strategic significance of Berlin is no longer a mere theoretical concept, but a harsh reality symbolized by The Wall between "The Divided City."

Special thanks go to SSgt. Sherman Barton for the time and effort he contributed to make the Berlin trip a success.



The Charlottenburg Palace is adorned with artistic statues and other architectural delights.



The Brandenburg Gate is an architect's delight. Its fine stone work is partially hidden by the Berlin Wall.

INSCOM's S/1 Reenlistment/HREO Conference

Representatives from all parts of the world attended the 1984 INSCOM S1/Reenlistment and HREO Conference held at the Sheraton National Hotel in Arlington, Virginia from January 16 to 20. The Conference was the sixth one sponsored by the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DCSPER).

At the conference there were 58 officers, enlisted and civilian personnel representing 24 INSCOM subordinate commands. The conference was hosted by Colonel Robert A. Wolters, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel.

This year's theme, "Focus on Excellence," characterizes the nature of INSCOM's orientation as it takes the lead in shaping the future of intelligence and security support to the U.S. Army.

The conference formally began on January 16 with welcoming remarks by Brig. Gen. James W. Hunt, INSCOM's Deputy Commander, Intelligence, in the Headquarters Building at Arlington Hall Station.

Maj. Gen. Bobby B. Porter, keynote speaker, addressed the overall mission of DMPM and primarily focused on the Army of the 80s and the Army's goal of having an Army that can fight and win.

Throughout the conference, briefers representing INSCOM, MILPERCEN, USAREC, and

by SFC Ronald D. Gunter

HQDA briefed on current Army policies, issues and recent changes, and served as information resource guides. Topics included enlisted and officer management/distribution, particularly in the military intelligence arena, the 1984 Reenlistment Program and the DA Equal Opportunity Program, and various other military personnel management and human resource issues.

The conference ended on the evening of January 19 at the Arlington Hall Station Officer's Club with its annual banquet attended by 75 people. This annual event honored those units and outstanding Retention NCOs who exceeded 100 percent of their assigned reenlistment objectives in all categories during FY 83, those units which met or exceeded the DA SIDPERS Acceptability Rate of 90 percent per group, and those units which met or exceeded the DA Timeliness Rate on submission OER/EERs per group.

Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III presented trophies and Letters of Commendation to the proud recipients. MSgt. Larry R. McKenzie, USAFS Augsburg, was chosen as INSCOM's Retention NCO of the Year, and presented a trophy, desk clock, and a Letter of Commendation.

Recipients of the reenlistment awards included USAFS Augsburg, MSgt. Larry R. McKenzie; 501st MI Group, MSgt. Thomas T. Beard; 513th MI Group, SFC Gary L. Hickey; USAFS Okinawa, SFC Derrell P. Bennett; USAFS Kunia, SFC Wendell C. Brooke; 902d MI Group, SFC Roy Tribble; USAFS Sinop, SFC Manuel H. Crockett; 470th MI Group, SFC Guill Alcover-Munoz; and USAG AHS, SFC George R. Corbett.

Units recognized for SIDPERS excellence included USAFS Augsburg, USAG AHS, 500th MI Group, USA SSG and ITIC-PAC. Units recognized for OER/EER Timeliness included USAFS Kunia, USAFS Sinop, SP Ops Det and CSF.

After the presentations, Maj. Gen. Stubblebine captured all those present as he spoke on meeting our "people" needs by capturing the "soul of the Army," the soldier.

The conference once again proved to be a great success for all participants. A wealth of knowledge, training and experience was gained during the attendees' five day stay. The conference filled an important need: it helped keep the "personal" in personnel for the entire INSCOM community. The net result is an anticipated 10 to 1 return through strengthened personnel efforts resulting in better service to the soldier.



Maj. Gen. Bobby B. Porter, Director of Military Personnel Management, HQDA, addresses attendees at the Sixth Annual S1/Reenlistment/HREO Conference. (U.S. Army photo)



Maj. Gen. Stubblebine presents a trophy to MSgt. Larry R. McKenzie, USAFS Augsburg, for winning INS-COM's Retention NCO of the Year Competition. (U.S. Army photo)



Maj. Gen. Stubblebine captures the "soul" of the audience at the Sixth Annual S1/Reenlistment/HREO Conference banquet. (U.S. Army photo)

Liaison in action

For Army personnel, holding or "juggling" two jobs at one time is often a reality they have to deal with. The key to this balancing act, according to Maj. Jack L. Pannier, is prioritization—that is deciding which job has precedence over the other.

Pannier is the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) Liaison Officer to the Combined Arms Center (CAC) and Fort Leavenworth. As such, his efforts are focused on enhancing the INSCOM mission of providing multidiscipline intelligence, security and electronic warfare support to the Army at Echelons Above Corps (EAC) in both war and peace. He is also the Threat Manager for the U.S. Army Directed Energy Special Task Force at the Combined Arms Combat Development Activity (CACDA), here. Both of these jobs are extremely demanding and time consuming, hence Pannier sometimes has to choose between the two.

The situation where a liaison officer from one command serves as a permanent action officer on the staff of the command to which he is assigned is rather unique. The INSCOM LNO position at Fort Leavenworth had been vacant since 1980. Part of the memorandum of understanding signed by both INSCOM and CAC reestablish-

ing that position stated that the INSCOM LNO would in fact be an action officer at Fort Leavenworth. To date, the concept appears to be working quite well although successful implementation of unique ideas is certainly nothing new to INSCOM.

"It is very difficult to juggle both jobs," Pannier said. "I have to constantly keep in mind that first and foremost, I am an INSCOM asset, and I must respond to INSCOM first. I attempt to prioritize the two jobs, and if I keep my priorities straight, I usually accomplish the requirements of both."

"As the INSCOM Liaison Officer at CAC, I am the focal point for a variety of actions involving INSCOM most of which, at some point, are funneled through CAC to Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters.

Some of the projects I have worked on since I have been here include the publication of FM 100-16 Echelons Above Corps, Army 21, The Army 86 Reorganization, and the RPV Study.

FM 100-16 is current doctrine for not only INSCOM, but for all Army units at EAC. Army 21 is the concept of how the Army will look and fight in the 21st century. Although most of the work completed so far on this

project has dealt with echelons at corps and below, our command requires a thorough knowledge of these results to plan for and maintain an INSCOM of excellence in the future. The Army 86 reorganization is focusing on the near term force structure. My objective in this project has been to try and mesh the EAC ISEW study structure, the desired INSCOM structure, into the reorganization results. Strictly speaking, the RPV Study should have been of no interest to INSCOM since the system will only be used at corps and below. However, if we consider intelligence as one system covering all areas from front line troops to national assets, we must know what systems are being deployed at the tactical level to ensure that we are developing and fielding complementary strategic systems. As you can see from these examples, we are dealing with issues of doctrine, both current and future, force structure and materiel, all areas of vital interest to INSCOM.

Pannier, who has been assigned here one year, came into the Army 15 years ago. He holds a Bachelor's degree in German, and a Master's degree in Management. Pannier is married, and he and his wife of 13 years, Cindy, have two sons. One of Pannier's hobbies came about

Sergeant Major of the Army visits Vint Hill



Maj. Jack L. Pannier

through his sons' participation in soccer.

"My sons were playing in a youth soccer league that needed assistant coaches, so I volunteered to be an assistant coach.

"For me, coaching youth soccer gives me the satisfaction making something out of nothing. At the beginning of the season, you have 14 or 15 players, some of whom have never played before, and all with varying degrees of ability. You take this untrained group and by the end of the season you have

something, a unit or team, if you will, where all the parts mesh together.

"My other hobby is long distance running. I started running one day just to see how far I could go and how fast. I run five to eight miles a day three or four days a week when my schedule permits. I just ran my second marathon, the recent Macy's Marathon.

"I feel very relaxed after a run. Running seems to get rid of the frustrations of the day," Pannier concluded.

Sergeant Major of the Army Glen Edward Morrell, the highest ranked enlisted soldier in the U.S. Army, visited Vint Hill Farms Station January 5.

Morrell arrived by helicopter late in the morning and was immediately taxied to headquarters where he was welcomed by Col. Leland J. Holland, post commander.

Holland and his guest talked informally about mutual acquaintances, recruitment, and many of the activities of the installation. Morrell said he had long heard of Vint Hill and had received good reports from a friend who had been stationed there. And now, finally, Morrell was fulfilling old plans to stop by.

After lunch at the Consolidated Dining Facility, Morrell spoke extemporaneously to soldiers at the post theater.

CSM Jack Costello introduced Morrell as "a soldier we all would do well to emulate."

"And to me," Costello continued, "the sergeant major is proof that life can begin at 40. SMA Morrell, at the age of 41, was the distinguished graduate of the Ranger School."



Sergeant Major of the Army Glen Edward Morrell

Morrell's superb showing at the grueling Ranger School, competing against men half his age, is one of many outstanding accomplishments in his 28 years of service.

Morrell, born in Wick, W. Va., in 1936, entered active duty in 1954 and has served in every noncommissioned officer leadership position. His career has taken him through assignments all over the United States, three tours to Vietnam, and twice to Europe and Panama.

A graduate of the second class of the Sergeant Major Academy

in Fort Bliss, TX, Morrell was sworn in as the seventh SMA on July 1, 1983. He is the principal enlisted adviser to the Chief of Staff of the Army on all matters concerning the enlisted troops.

The sergeant major's visit to VHFS was one step of a mission to keep in touch with the soldiers, noncommissioned officers and their families so that he may provide Department of the Army representation to them and, at the same time, be able to represent them knowl-

edgeably to the Army and Congressional leadership.

He is responsible for evaluating and making recommendations for improving the quality, combat readiness, professional development and morale of the enlisted force as directed by the Chief of Staff.

Morrell opened his remarks by stating that the quality of the Army has never been as good as it is today.

"We are taking a good look at the people in the Army and we see people doing something they are proud of and are well-trained for," Morrell said.

"It doesn't matter if you're in combat arms or in support. You have to be able to be a quality soldier," he said.

Personal appearance is an important aspect of quality, he noted.

"NCOs live in a fish bowl at Vint Hill and the surrounding community," said Morrell. "You are the U.S. Army and how you look and what you do reflects on the U.S. Army."

Morrell stressed that when a soldier does well, it is the responsibility of the NCOs in charge to recognize that soldier's contribution.

The NCOs have to identify the future leaders of the Army and offer them an opportunity to attend specialized schools. This schooling will train soldiers to lead in the future, Morrell said.

"A good leader is someone who you would let take your own son or daughter on a mission," he said.

Morrell closed his visit with an expression of confidence in the soldiers of the service.

"The U.S. Army is in excellent condition," he said. "We'll continue to fine tune it through schooling and training."

"I firmly believe that no matter what the job is, we can be called on to do it," he concluded.

Peebles and lapidary

by Sp4 Greg Markley

Around the craft shop, he's known as "Sergeant Pebbles" but that doesn't bother SSgt. Dennis Peebles, Diogenes Station's lapidary lover. He leaves no stone unturned in his quest to find gems.

"Like everybody, I started collecting rocks as a boyhood interest. Unlike most people, I kept doing it, first when I came back into the Army. I gathered assorted stalagmites and stalactites when I explored caves, and I collected some coral since I'm also a diver.

"I wrote to my sponsor, and he said that 'yes, they did have a lapidary shop here.' So I said that at 35, it's time to do something with this life-long interest. I'm learning the hard way, by using the old equipment that's available. It's very therapeutic and relaxing and I love it!"

Lapidary (the cutting and polishing of precious stones) has always been a popular hobby at Army craft shops in the United States. It also has its admirers



SSgt. Dennis Peebles displays part of his rock collection. Peebles is Diogenes Station, Sinop, Turkey's most avid gem polisher—or lapidarian. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Sherry Kirkman)

overseas, where "killing time" on an isolated, unaccompanied tour is the phrase of the day.

"A man is most content when both his hands and mind are working together. It's my small attempt as a man to improve on nature, but in a minor way, Peebles related.

Peebles sent about 60 pounds of selected stones in his hold baggage. He has all types of rocks, representing the various areas he has traveled since he left the Army in 1970 after serving in Vietnam with the 5th Special Forces. His cosmopolitan collection includes black coral from the West Indies, Amazonite from Brazil, petrified wood from Arizona and chert (a rock resembling flint) nodules from the American Midwest, which woodland Indians used to make arrowheads.

At Sinop, Peebles has acquired some moss agate, vestiges of the volcano eruption near Cyclops Cave thousands of years ago.

The facilities are rather limited, with "only the rudiments of equipment here," Peebles said. The primary machine is about 12-15 years old and consists of a saw, grinder and polishing wheel (rouge), he added.

Peebles said that the lack of modern tools has made cutting difficult. "Once I worked at the lapidary for seven hours. Four and a half hours is my norm. I spent three hours just getting through this baby," he said as he pointed to a fist-sized Brazilian agate. "It was 8.0-8.5 (on degree of hardness) on the Ohms rock rating scale. Good thing that it wasn't a diamond (the toughest to cut through—at 10.0 on the scale)!"

Peebles has a sign on his desk that he feels applies not only to the work he does as a lapidarian, but also to his mission as a non-commissioned officer.

The sign, which he created, says: "Superficially, there may or may not be a rugged handsomeness or a polished beauty. However, inside is the true and honest measure of millenia."

"Just as some stones might look like granite, but turn out to be highly precious, so people—soldiers in this case—appear solid and with a little more polish turn out great," Peebles said.

"It is my job," he added, "and the task of all NCOs and officers to give troops the polish they need, knowing that what's inside is a product of their heritage."

The father of Army intelligence

by Diane Hamm

Although his name is rarely mentioned, Ralph H. Van Deman contributed more to American intelligence than any other man. He literally led American intelligence into the 20th Century. Believing that the American national defense rested on good intelligence, Van Deman was responsible for the creation of a Military Intelligence Section within the General Staff at the outbreak of World War I. This gave the U.S. Army the first effective professional intelligence organization in its history. Van Deman's pioneering efforts led ultimately to the establishment of Army intelligence as we know it.

Van Deman was born in Delaware, Ohio, 1865. An 1889 graduate of Harvard University, Van Deman attended a year of law school before returning to Ohio to enter medical school at Miami University. Although he accepted an infantry commission in 1891, the Army allowed him to complete his medical training in order to graduate in 1893. After attending Fort Leavenworth's U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School in early 1898, Lt. Van Deman went to his first assignment with the mapping

section of the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office.

The Division's Map Section was engaged in an aggressive mapping program which ultimately gave the War Department ample maps of much of the world before World War I. In late 1898, Van Deman was dispatched to Cuba and Puerto Rico to gather information. In April 1899, he was reassigned to the Philippines as an aide to General R.P. Hughes in the Vasayan District where he stayed for two years. Van Deman was soon involved with terrain analysis and mapping which led to his promotion to captain and reassignment to Manila. From 1901-1903, Van Deman served the Military Information Section of the Philippines Department under General Arthur MacArthur (the father of Douglas MacArthur). This assignment offered Van Deman his first opportunity to engage in counterintelligence, the field for which he is best known. It thus marked the turning point in his life. Interested in the intelligence collection operations against the natives and Japanese, Van Deman used

undercover agents to keep MacArthur informed about guerilla activity. He also discovered and counteracted a plot to seize Manila and assassinate General MacArthur.

Upon his return to the United States, Van Deman served as an aide to the Commanding General, Department of California. He was soon selected in 1904 to attend the first class of the Army War College in Washington. After graduating, Van Deman returned to the Philippines. In June 1906, he worked on a cover mission to China to map the lines of communication radiating outward from Peking. Limited time kept the project from being completed. Because of his concern about the careful watch the Japanese kept on foreigners in China, the project would be attempted again in later years.

Returning to Washington in March 1907, Van Deman was assigned as Chief of the Map Section, MID. When his General Staff tour was completed in 1910, Van Deman again returned to the Philippines. For the next two years, Van Deman would remain intimately involved in the mapping project



Maj. Gen. Ralph H. Van Deman

for China, only to be expelled after the Japanese Government complained to Peking about his presence.

After returning to the United States in May 1912 with an established reputation as a mapping expert, Van Deman was assigned as an instructor teaching "topographic and maps" in the 21st Infantry Regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In mid-1914, he was assigned to inspector general duties with the Second Division. He participated in the concentration of the Second Division in Texas which was intended as a demonstration of military preparedness aimed at Mexico. By early 1915, reassignment orders reached Van Deman, sending him back to the General Staff for what was to be the period of his greatest contribution to the Army and to American military intelligence.

After arriving for duty with the War College Division (WCD) in July 1915, Van Deman realized that the management of intelligence activities was being performed poorly by the Army despite the danger of war, and that the Army was losing most

of the information being received by the WCD. Van Deman then submitted various memoranda through the President and WCD to the Chief of Staff advocating the reestablishment of a Military Information Division in the General Staff. The most important of these papers was his "Historical Sketch" of the growth of the military information function in the Army. This document provided an excellent summary of events from 1885 until the time of its writing, as well as a brilliant analysis of the importance of having a separate, equal intelligence division.

Finally, his proposal to reestablish Military Intelligence as a separate agency was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War. On May 11, 1917, orders were issued, directing the establishment of a Military Intelligence Section of the War College Division. The new section would manage intelligence collection, espionage, and counter-espionage. It was a brilliant victory for Van Deman and Army Intelligence. Van Deman's initially small organization would grow rapidly under the demands of war.

By summer of 1917, the problem of security had become real. There were sabotage and espionage against the United States before the country even went to war. Van Deman was immediately assigned responsibility for the security of the War Department offices in the Washington area. To provide manpower for the counterintelligence offices, major city police departments were approached to send their best personnel to perform investigations. As the United States entered the war, private organizations sprang up to run down spies. Lt. Col. Van Deman consolidated them all into one outfit—the American Protective League, and coordinated their work and reports with Military Intelligence. He established an alert guard system for War Department offices, an identification card system, and a variety of other steps to enhance security. There were also subordinate offices of Military Intelligence throughout the United States to conduct personnel security investigations. And to provide French-speaking specialists in intelligence and security for the American Expeditionary Forces (A.E.F.), a force of 50 sergeants was recruited and designated as the Corps of Intelligence Police (CIP), the predecessor organization of the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC). In an attempt to establish a cryptanalytic intelligence service and gather information from enemy communications, Van Deman instantly hired Herbert O. Yardley to be in charge of the Codes and Ciphers (MI-8) Section.

By the time of the Armistice, the Military Intelligence Section had expanded to a Division of the General Staff of paramount value to the War Department. It had a strength of 282 officers and 1100 civilians, and controlled counterintelligence offices throughout the United

States. The Military Intelligence Division was now furnishing valuable information to the State Department, the Department of Justice, and other government departments, bureaus, and war boards on world activities. Van Deman's Military Intelligence organization was the predecessor of a number of later agencies such as the Defense Map Service, the attaché system, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, the National Security Agency, and Defense Investigative Agency, and the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School.

In August 1917, Van Deman was promoted to colonel and by June 1918 was ordered overseas as a replacement for A.E.F. G2. He had reached the peak of his Army service and created a complete intelligence system on a national level. At the war's end Van Deman was chosen as senior American intelligence of-

ficer and chief of Allied counter-intelligence for the Paris Peace Commission. Returning to Washington in August 1919, Van Deman served briefly as deputy head of the Military Intelligence Division before returning to the Philippines. He was soon put on detached service with the British Army for three months in India before returning to the States in April 1923.

In the States, Van Deman served with the National Guard for several years before being promoted to brigadier general in October 1927 and assuming command of the 6th Infantry Brigade. The last two years of his active duty were spent on the West Coast at Fort Rosecrans in San Diego, California, and Fort Lewis, Washington. He was promoted to major general in May 1929. After 38 years of service, Van Deman retired in San Diego in September 1929.

Interest and patriotism combined kept Van Deman engaged in intelligence work for the remainder of his life. He continued his longtime interest in map-making and made the first military maps in Southern California since the Civil War. Although retired, Van Deman maintained files on "subversive groups." He developed a voluminous library of literature, a photo gallery, newspaper clippings, and information reports.

During World War II, Van Deman became an advisor to the War Department G2. As a result of his contributions, he received a Legion of Merit in 1946 for "accumulation and evaluation of confidential intelligence information" for the period of 1941 to 1946. On January 22, 1952, Van Deman died at the age of 87 in his home in San Diego. His passing was as quiet and secluded as much of his life had been.

The Eternal City

A visit to Rome

by SSgt. Joy Peterson

"Roma waza nota built in a day!" stated our guide with her heavy Italian accent. She was not kidding—it took 2,800 years to build Rome, founded in 753 B.C., with a rich historical history that developed around the Romans and the Christians. This history is reflected in the many historical buildings, ruins, and churches in Rome, Italy.

Rome, the "Eternal City," is built upon seven ancient hills—Palatine, Caelian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Aventine, Quirinal,

and Viminal hills. The Palatine Hill is the most famous of these. It is from here that the Romans conquered Rome's six other hills and their populace. The Forum, now Forum ruins, dates back to 500 B.C., and was the commercial square that became the political and judicial center of Rome.

The city of Rome, capital of Italy, is surrounded by 11 miles of wall which was originally built to protect Rome from attack. It also has the Appian Way

road, started in 312 B.C., that ran 112 miles to Naples, and is now 350 miles in length.

The slaughter of the Christians is embedded in Roman history. Nero was the notorious emperor who had a great number of Christians bound by chains and thrown to the lions. In addition to the slaughtering in the Circus Maximus, chariot races entertained crowds up to 180,000 people.

The Colosseum, incorrectly thought to be "thee" site of

Christian killings, was the arena where trained gladiators fought against lions for the entertainment of some 50,000 spectators. A four-story structure, the Colosseum was begun in 70 A.D. and completed by 80 A.D.

The structure, originally called the Flavian Amphitheater, was later renamed the Colosseum, presumably after the statue of Colossus of Nero which stood nearby.

In centuries past, Rome was noted for its persecution of Christians. The laws of Rome at that time forbade the Christians from practicing their religion. The 63 catacombs in Rome reflect the history of their persecution. The Catacombs of St. Domitilla were comprised of eleven miles of underground tunnels. Discovery of their existence came between the years of 1853 and 1970. In the tunnels, which have three levels, the early Christians practiced their faith and buried their dead while hiding from Roman rule and persecution.

The catacombs were dug out of soft rock during the period of 100 to 400 A.D. The catacombs, the size of five-foot graves, were dug into the walls and were sealed with bricks and slabs of marble. Into these cubicles the Christians would hide from the Romans during the times of persecution. The Romans, believing all burial places were sacred, would not disturb the catacombs.

An important attraction of Rome is the Vatican City. The center of the Roman Catholic religion, it became an independent State from Italian rule in 1929. The Vatican occupies 108.7 acres of land, 1/6 square mile, and lies entirely within the city of Rome. Ninety Swiss Guards protect the Pope within the smallest independent state in the world, with its population of 1,000.



La Pietà, one of Michelangelo's finest sculptures, rests in the Chapel of the Pietà. (Photo by Joy Peterson)



St. Peter's Square was designed and modified by Bramante, Michelangelo, Maderno, and by Bernini, who is credited with the design of the Colonnade that surrounds the Square. (Photo by Joy Peterson)

St. Peter's Square and the Basilica are majestically impressive. St. Peter's Square was designed and modified by Bramante, Michelangelo, Maderno, and by Bernini, who is credited with the design of the Colonnade that surrounds the Square. The Basilica is world famous for the sculpture of Michelangelo, the La Pietà in the Chapel of the Pietà, and for Michelangelo's frescoes that cover the entire ceiling and walls of the Sistine Chapel.

Today, Rome has a population of three million people, with over one million cars, and

as you might guess, there are traffic jams galore. Easily becoming impatient, the Italians, unlike the Germans, believe in honking their car horns in slow moving traffic.

Rome is one of the most exciting places to see. The structures, sculptures and the paintings are breathtaking. Just as "Roma waza not a built ina day," Rome can't be seen in a day. When traveling to this beautiful city, allow yourself several days to take in all the sights. As you're leaving, toss a coin in Trevi Fountain. To do so will ensure your return to the Eternal City.

Change of Command at the 328th

by Sp4 Paul Wood

On November 17, 1983, Capt. Mark Browning received the colors and command of the 328th ASA Company from Lt. Col. Norman E. Youngblood, III, 502nd ASA Bn. Commander.

The Change-of-Command ceremony was held in the Augsburg Room of the 502nd Dining Facility, Flak Kaserne, FRG.

During the ceremony the outgoing commander, Capt. Harry K. Chenault, exhorted the 328th to continue its tradition of "Duty, Honor, Country, Always." Chenault's new duty station will be Field Station Augsburg.

Browning has served as commander of Detachment Wobek and as a platoon leader and operations officer of the 409th

ASA Company, sister units of the 328th.

Though he plans no major changes in the operation of the unit, Browning noted "the biggest thing for me is taking care of the people (in the unit)."

Browning was commissioned through the ROTC program of the University of South Alabama, where he earned his B.S., with honors, in 1976. He also has a Masters' in Business Administration from Boston University (Overseas Program).

On the military side he was Honor Graduate of the MI Officers' Basic Course, Distinguished Graduate of his Airborne Course and has also completed the Jumpmaster Course at Fort Bragg.



409th ASA Has New Commander

by Sp5 Ken Dill

In a Change of Command ceremony held on December 12, 1983, 1st Lt. Tamara Kaseman assumed command of the 409th ASA Company from 1st Lt. Alfred Fonzi II.

The ceremony was presided over by Lt. Col. Norman E. Youngblood III, Commander of the 502d ASA Battalion.

Kaseman is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and was a member of the first co-ed class.

She has attended various military courses and in many has been an honor graduate.

In addition to her many accomplishments, she has received the Eisenhower Award for Excellence in the field of Behavioral Science and Leadership.



Capt. Mark Browning accepts command of the 328th ASA Co. from the 502d ASA Battalion Commander, Lt. Col. Norman E. Youngblood III. (U.S. Army photo)

Field Station Panama

Traveling south from the United States and Mexico you pass through Central America: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. On Panama's southern border is Colombia in South America. Here you find that the climate is pleasantly tropical, and temperatures are uniform the year around, from 73° to 81° along the Atlantic coast. There are two seasons in

Panama—rainy and dry.

Panamanians are direct descendants of Indians, Spaniards who colonized the isthmus, other Caucasians, Negroes, or a mixture of Caucasians and Indians known as "mestizos." The three Indian tribes that inhabit Panama are the Cunas of the San Blas Islands, The Chocoes of Darien Province, and the Guaymies of Chiriqui, Bocas del Toro and Veraguas Provin-

ces. In the beginning of the 16th century there were more than sixty Indian tribes living in Panama. Gradually they were reduced to the three tribes that exist in Panama today.

The official language of Panama is Spanish. In the principal cities many people also speak English. Minority groups in Panama speak Italian, French, Greek, German, Hindustani, as

Throughout this Special Section featuring Field Station Panama, Pre-Columbian designs on pottery from Panama will be displayed. These objects are known as Cocle artifacts. Cocle is a province in central Panama on the southern coast of the country. Some findings were made around 1850 but not until 1925 did excavations begin by archaeologists to uncover the treasures that lay beneath the earth's surface.

The artifacts found by the archaeologists were made by the Indian culture that existed at the time of the Spanish Conquest in the early part of the 16th century. Found in the burial sites of the early Indians were many types of pottery as well as jewelry, gold, and carvings of bone and ivory.

Cocle pottery has abstract paintings of reptiles, animals, and fish painted on the vessels.

Many of the bowls found in the excavations were painted with unusual geometric and abstract patterns as well as human and animal forms.

Information for this article and the drawings of the artifacts were taken from the book *Pre-Columbian Designs from Panama: 591 Illustrations of Cocle Pottery* by Samuel Kirkland Lothrop. The book, published by Dover Publications, Inc., New York, N.Y. 10014, is part of the Dover Pictorial Archive Series.

well as the languages of the local Indian tribes.

The Panama Canal, known as the Eighth Wonder of the World, was built by the United States of America and opened to international commerce on August 15, 1914. Its length is 81.3 kilometers or 50.8 miles and consists of three sets of locks with transit capacity estimated at 26,800 ship crossings annually.

Below: A native Cuna Indian woman working on "mola," a form of needlework. Cuna women are known for their ornate dress, ear disks and nose rings. (Photo by Bob Webb)

According to the new treaty between the United States and Panama, effective October 1, 1979, several agreements have been made. Among them (1) the Republic of Panama grants the United States the right to administrate, operate and maintain the canal and provide the necessary maintenance for the fluid transit of ships through the canal; (2) the Republic of

Panama will have an increasing participation in Canal administration, protection and defense, which will be in force up to midday December 31, 1999. At that time all rights and property will revert to the Republic of Panama.

Points of interest to visit in Panama include but are not limited to Panama City, where you can see Panama Viejo (Old



Panama), Colonial Panama, and modern Panama. While on the Pacific Side of Panama you can also see Ancon Hill, Contadora Island, Kobbe Beach, Tobago Island, or El Valle, which is a two hour drive north on the

Pan American Highway. On the Atlantic Side you can visit the ruins at Portobelo, the San Blas Islands, the Jungle Zoo at Fort Sherman, Bocas del Toro, or any of the beautiful Atlantic beaches. And let us not forget

the Panama Canal locks. Tours are offered at the Miraflores Locks on the Pacific and at the Gatun Locks on the Atlantic. In any case you will not feel like a stranger in Panama, but an honored guest.

Old Spanish city

In and around Portobelo

The Spanish Main, that coast which runs from Panama to Brazil, boasts of no greater set of ruins and no place with more history than the old town of Portobelo. For the tourist in Panama, for the resident here for a few years (like those stationed at FS Panama), or any one else, Portobelo offers much that is unique and interesting. The remains of the past of Henry Morgan and Francis Drake are all to be seen in the largest set of Spanish colonial remains in Panama outside of Panama Viejo.

The drive from Colon takes about thirty minutes—the turn-off on the transisthmian is about a third of the way from Colon to Panama City. Paved all the way, the highway runs along Atlantic beaches that every tourist in Panama should see.

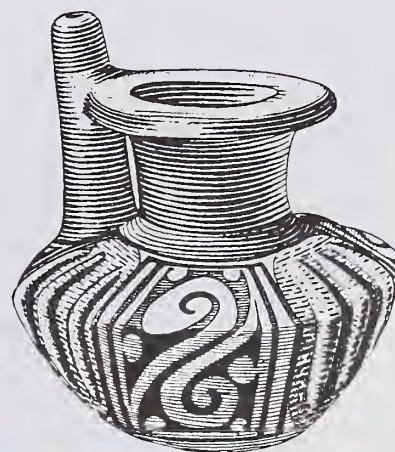
The city of Portobelo itself is small with less than 200 residents. No overnight accommodations are available, but several restaurants offer typical “interior” dinners at very low prices. As you enter the town,

which sits beside one of the most beautiful bays in the Indies, the first sight you see is the extensive and well preserved ruin of Santiago, one of the great fortresses of the city. This castle, completed by 1769, boasts a very dark dungeon and dozens of cannon facing the sea to thwart, in times past, any sea-borne invasion or attack from pirates.

As you continue into the town, ruins appear on every side. The first square of Portobelo is dominated by the great Portobelo customs house, known in the old days as the Contaduria. This large structure is one of the very few examples of Renaissance architecture in colonial Latin America. Through the customs house flowed the gold and silver of Peru and South America. Near the customs house, in the year 1668, was the site of the hard fought battle between the pirate Henry Morgan and the Spanish forces in the city. Morgan destroyed the castle when he left the town but by 1758 it was rebuilt in the

form it now has. It is the most impressive of the three forts of Portobelo.

Two churches from the Spanish era dominate the town. The smaller of the two is the hospital chapel of the order of San Juan de Dios. The structure dates from the earliest years of Portobelo (which was founded in 1597) and is in very bad shape. Visitors are advised not to walk under its fragile arches



lest, after 400 years, they should fall.

Much larger, and in very good repair, is the parish church of San Felipe. This church was built in 1814 to replace an earlier 16th century structure which was destroyed. Inside the church is the fabled Black Christ, a sort of patron saint of thieves and robbers. Once a year the procession of the Black Christ swells Portobelo's population to upwards of 50,000. Several

tombs of viceroys of Peru and governors of Panama can also be seen in the floor of the nave.

Across the bay visitors can see the remains of still another fortress. Castillo de San Fernando is interesting but it can only be reached by boat. The adventurous tourist can quickly get a native fisherman to paddle him over to San Fernando for about \$2 person. There are few things more enjoyable than a dugout canoe ride across half a

mile of ocean on a clear, sunny day.

There are no tourist shops at Portobelo—only 10 to 15 people visit the place each weekend. This has, however, some advantages. Portobelo, as of yet, is no tourist trap (dinner can still be had for less than \$2). You should not miss Portobelo, or the Atlantic beaches which surround the old Spanish city. Portobelo has something to offer everyone.



A ship entering the Gatun Locks must wait within the concrete walls until the vessel is raised or lowered to match the water level of the next chamber. Massive steel gates swing open to permit entrance of the ship into the lock chambers. Then the gates close and permit the water level to adjust. Each chamber in the locks is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. The water that fills and empties the lock chambers is fed by gravity through large culverts in the sides and center walls of the locks. Once the water level is adjusted the gates swing open and permit the vessel to leave.



Members of FS Panama can relax and enjoy ocean breezes in the beach area near the field station.



Visitors to Field Station Panama must pass by the Guard Post, the main entrance to Galeta Island.

Ombudsman program



Maj. Peterson

Field Station Panama has become one of the INSCOM units initiating the new ombudsman program. Col. Pheneger, Commander, 470th MI Group, started the program in Panama by obtaining two days of excellent instruction from Mrs. Harriet Howe, Resources and Training Specialist of the Military Resources Center, Springfield, Va. Col. Pheneger included two Atlantic-siders, Mrs. Wanda Saldana and Mrs. Iliana Ayala, whose husbands are assigned

to Field Station Panama, among the new group ombudsmen. The ombudsman corps of the 470th now involves three pioneers, one on the Pacific side and two on the Atlantic.

The program has gotten off to a fine start, with monthly newsletters for both communities, regular meetings with commanders, and a number of innovative projects, including a family sponsorship program through which dependent wives will welcome incoming families and provide assistance in local orientation and advice.

Rodney's trauma

Army meets Navy

Living with the Navy, as we at Field Station Panama do, can sometimes be a traumatic experience. Take for example the case of PFC Rodney Newguy.

He arrived at the station and reported to the Orderly Room, only to learn that the Orderly Room was not an Orderly Room after all, but something called a "Quarterdeck." PFC Newguy's confusion increased when he was told that his compartment was on the third deck and that to get there he should use the first ladder to port. (Translation: His room was on the third floor

by SFC Gillespie

and he should use the first stairway on the left.)

PFC Newguy finally got settled in, but when he asked his roommate where he could get a snack, he was told, not that there was a candy machine in the dayroom, but that "gedunk" was available in the "crews' lounge."

After that things went downhill fast. Rodney couldn't understand the strange looks he got

when he saluted people. All he knew was they didn't return his salute. Rodney had never seen a Navy Chief Petty Officer before.

This is not to say that Rodney didn't try. He even bought an Army-Navy Dictionary so that he could understand what was going on around him. He started calling walls "bulkheads" and ceilings "overheads." He even called halls "passageways" and doors "hatches." But when Rodney learned that a latrine is called a "head," that was too much. He's gone now. Rest in peace, Rodney!

Party at La Colorada

by David A. Chapman

After several weeks of preparation, the day had finally arrived. The personnel and family members of the 470th Military Intelligence Group had been very busy buying and wrapping gifts, baking fifty dozen cookies, and assorted snacks. It was difficult for some to get in a real Christmas spirit with temperatures well in the eighties, tropical rains and high humidity. Yet, the joy of Christmas had prevailed. Excitement and the anticipation of the unknown filled the air.

It was the morning of December 16, 1983, the day set aside for the sponsorship of the La Colorada Elementary School, La Chorrera Township, Republic of Panama. The school is located in a rural agricultural community just an hour and a half drive from the modern metropolitan capital of Panama. The school rests on top of a hill adjacent to a narrow winding country road some thirty-four miles from the main highway. The La Colorada School is a two-room brick school which is void of everyday comforts of which we have become so accustomed. It has no electrical power, indoor plumbing, or air-conditioning. The school has a separate building with poor ventilation which is used for the preparation of the children's noon meal. The

children are usually fed 'chicken-claw stew' or oily unsweetened oatmeal. There are eighty-three students attending the school with three teachers striving under the most extreme conditions to provide the students with a fundamental education. School grades range from pre-school to the sixth grade.

The bus finally arrived at the unit. It was quickly loaded with toys, food, school supplies, and soon filled with warm and caring people. With several POV's, S-4 vehicle, and the long green Army bus all aligned, we had ourselves a convoy. The trip took us from Corozal through the streets of Balboa across the famous "Bridge of the Americas" past Howard Air Force Base into a region seldom visited by "gringos." It was a region filled with sights, sounds, and smells of country living. As the convoy slowly made its way through the countryside, dodging chickens, dogs and an occasional ox-pulled cart, children and townspeople could be seen walking to the school.

The human spirit was surely heightened by the excitement of the children waving, welcoming us into their lives, and the toothless smiles of the elderly who had walked from such great

distances to take part of the festivities. All along the route we were reminded of the simplicity of rural living by such sights as men riding proud in horse saddles constructed of bamboo. Cattle and other livestock roam at bay, and children played without shoes along the roadside. We especially noticed the distinct lack of city noise.

Arriving at the school, the children gathered together around the flag pole and welcomed us with a traditional Christmas song. We returned their gesture of salutation with a few Christmas melodies of our own. Col. Michael E. Phe-neger presented the teachers with boxes of athletic equipment, school supplies, children's clothing, kitchen utensils, and toilet articles. The appreciation for our generosity was felt by each person in the little school room. After the introductions and presentations, the fun began.

By now it was mid-day and the temperature was reminding us of our air-conditioned offices and homes. A group of men began playing a game of soccer with the locals. Several ladies organized a game of jump rope. Some energetic individuals began a softball game. And our chefs began preparing the hot-dogs, hamburgers, and beans. It

was over two hours since our arrival and some of the local populace was still arriving.

The hamburgers and hotdogs were grilled, the beans heated, and the Kool-Aid chilled. It was time to serve the food. An estimated 260 people were served. In addition to our food, several ladies from the local community prepared a delightful dish of "guisado de pollo" commonly referred to as chicken stew.

The children knew and no one had told them. Santa Claus was coming to town. Santa Claus was played by CW3 Pedro Vangas. The benevolent figure of legend arrived not on the traditional sled drawn by reindeer but on horseback. Santa dismounted and danced his way to

his place of honor. Santa quickly began passing out gifts. A Polaroid picture was taken of each child on Santa's lap. Watching the children's faces as they waited for the film to complete its processing was truly a remarkable experience. Thirty-five additional toys were purchased to present to children who were not students. It has been said that Santa had more fun than the children.

Santa Claus had by now departed but the festivities were still going strong. The Christmas cake was presented to the school and children crowded into the tiny classroom. They were so excited to see such a large cake (18 x 26) with Santa Claus pictured atop and Feliz Navidad

(Merry Christmas) scribed in green. The cake was cut and served along with 50 dozen homemade cookies. As the children ate their dessert, each boy was presented with marbles, jacks, and a comb. Each girl was presented with a jump rope, hair barrettes, and a hairbrush. All the children were presented with balloons and candy.

It was time to leave our little friends. Everyone was exhausted, wet from sweat and had reddish skin from the long hours exposed to the tropical sun. It felt good just to sit down and relax. Running through each of us was a soul-stirring sensation of a job well done.

Such is a Christmas in Panama.



These children in festival costumes perform native dances.

Army and Navy, side by side

by SSgt. Larson

It all began in early 1980. DOD Plans and Operations at Galeta an Army occupation at Galeta Island. Chosen for this important mission was a Detachment of the 470th Military Intelligence Group, then located at Fort Clayton, Panama, on the hot and sticky Pacific coast. Under the new name of the U.S. Army Field Station Panama, this unit of some 55 personnel were to perform reconnaissance, discover and ascertain the island's position and strength, and plan for the attack which would eventually lead to the infiltration and occupation of Galeta Island and the surrounding area and to blend in, unnoticed, with the local populace.

After almost a year of speculative planning, the first ground reconnaissance team set out to collect information on the target area in April 1981. After discovering the most advantageous route of maneuver and the availability of direct support, it was believed that August of that year would be the most appropriate time for these 'assaults'. However, after further reconnaissance exploitations pro-

vided detailed information on the location of future occupational troops, transportation movement, and availability of provisions, it was determined to delay the 'assault' until January 1982.

A scheme of maneuver was established which called for an initial attack squad to hit the area of Coco Solo during the week of 7-11 December 1981. While this initial group secured Quarters Q, Coco Solo and assembled material and provisions, the remainder of the forces prepared for the convoy of behind-the-lines essentials which arrived at the target location in December 1981.

Supporting engineers (SEABEES) and their assistants aided in the organization of the building of structures which would eventually be occupied. They prepared barricades called rooms, offices, and SCIF.

Local defense forces, called Marines, had been alerted and warnings posted of the approach of "different looking" personnel who might try to 'invade' Galeta Island. Control and security measures were taken so as to identify and tag the vehicles of these invading personnel.

On or about January 4, 1982, assault waves began to descend upon the area in groups of two platoon sized units. After the initial attack, the squad established operations in the target area and the first wave hit the island. After the first wave of personnel had joined with the initial squad, another wave of personnel reinforced the occupational troops with a back-up assault on Coco Solo. On January 25, after seizing the rear area, the position was consolidated and a reorganization phase was begun. The reorganization phase is to continue until the casualties and expenditures are accounted for and final adjustments of the occupied area are made, "IF EVER."

To date, the co-location of Army and Navy personnel has proven to be a very challenging but rewarding experience for all aboard (stationed at) Field Station Panama. The life here is quiet and calm. Some of the activities that one can get involved in are softball (this year's Army team has been undefeated), women's volleyball, dart throwing—or you can be a superstar in our annual Superstar Competition, which is held during the month of July. One even has the opportunity to run in the Marathon of the Americas or our own Annual 5 kilometer Sapo Fun Run. Even though the fun and games have already started and have become a success story, Field Station Panama has had a history of, and will have, a future of professionalism. We've proven that we will adapt to changing circumstances and carry on with our demanding mission. Now that the dust has settled on Galeta Island, we are moving onward to develop, increase, and improve mission accomplishment.

Atlantic Syndrome

by Maj. Peterson

Among the North American community in Panama, there exists a phenomenon called "The Atlantic syndrome." The phrase is sometimes used to characterize attitudes of those of us who reside on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama toward life in Panama, but, used by "Atlantic-siders," it refers to attitudes of "Pacific-siders" toward residents of the Atlantic side.

The 470th MI Group is a microcosm of the syndrome, because significant portions of the group reside on either side of the Isthmus; on the Atlantic side, Det A is at Fort Gulick and Field Station Panama works out of the Naval Security Group site on Galeta Island, which is technically a tidewater island but actually a peninsula of mangrove swamp jutting out into the Caribbean near Colon. Field Station Panama soldiers and their dependents live in various communities, including Coco Solo, France Field, Fort Gulick, and Fort Davis; barracks are currently located at Coco Solo and France Field, but the treaty requirement to turn over France Field to Panama this summer will cause a major reshuffle. Wherever they live, field station personnel use facilities all

over the 20-mile arch around the bays enclosing the City of Colon. All have rich experience with the Atlantic syndrome.

Living in Panama involves more than dealing with the Atlantic syndrome, of course. It's an experience of dealing with the tropics and with a Latin culture. There is living in close familiarity with the Eighth Wonder of the World, the Panama Canal. Fishing is great, fresh-water and open sea. There are fabulous beaches, including black-sand areas. Many visitors go on excursions to pan for gold; some even come back with some nuggets. There are historical sites of the Spanish Main to discover and explore.

The Atlantic side is definitely remote from Panama's cultural center, Panama City. Most residents plan regular trips to the big city via the transisthmian railway or highway. Most Pacific side PX facilities have counterparts on the Atlantic side, but there is always a perception among Atlantic-siders that the Pacific-side ones are bigger and better, so the trips must be made to take advantage of the bigness and "betterness," or just to check up on them. Of course, facilities' managers deny any preferential treatment to the



The sign points the way to beautiful Coco Solo, the tropical paradise where men and women of Field Station Panama live and play. A buzzard, considered by some people to be the national bird of Panama, sits atop the sign.

Pacific side. Actually, living on the Atlantic side has certain advantages—Atlantic-siders go to some pains, of course, to keep them secret. It's often not as hot. Life is more moderately paced.

The Galeta Island Defense site has a beautiful small cove on the open Caribbean with a beach enclosed by a coral reef shared with a group from the Smithsonian Institution. We can pick up lobsters from the reef. On the road to the site we frequently see white and blue herons, roseate spoonbills, cayman, sloths, coatimundi, and anteaters. We have rather flat running ground (a consideration, when the group sergeant major is pushing the run as a panacea for all unit ills). Most important, the sharing of the Atlantic syndrome gives the community cohesiveness, and Atlantic-siders are warmer with each other, friendlier, and more helpful.

Schoonover and animals

What would you think of a family that feeds its babies chicken heads? Well, at the jungle Operations Training Center, Environmental Training Area does just that.

In this area, Fort Sherman, Panama, there is one father and something you might call a big brother. The kids, although they are forever wildly throwing tantrums and screaming all the time, are cute and have dynamic personalities.

SFC Gordon R. Schoonover, JOTC senior instructor of the area, is their "father." Well, he is actually more than just a father. He is also the climbing pole, the punching bag, the cuddly toy that keeps the family happy.

How does he keep a family of more than 20 animals, including two leopards, boas, and a pair of gamey sloths happy? On duty and off, he uses tender loving care.

Schoonover and Domingo Gonzalez, a caretaker who's been at the training area for more than eight years, are the two people who feed, bathe, care for, and love the jungle beasts. According to Schoonover, Gonzalez originally was hired as a hunter. "Since the treaty a lot of animals were put on the endangered species list, so Gonzalez became the animal care-taker instead. He's probably what we here call the 'instructor's instructor.' He grew

up in the jungle and has probably forgotten more than most instructors will ever know," Schoonover said.

The senior instructor has been in Panama for two years. When he first arrived here, there were only seven animals. The area, which offers stateside battalion soldiers an idea of what is to be found in the jungle, was built by Gonzalez and JOTC instructors. Schoonover said, "We give soldiers their orientation briefings here and show them which animals are edible and which ones to be wary of. The majority of soldiers really enjoy it. Some, however, have never seen wild animals."

Both "father" and "brother" must set traps and rummage through the jungle to gather food for their animals. Once in a while we have to kill one of the animals to feed another one. We don't like to do this but sometimes we don't have a choice," he said. There are approximately 100 varieties of trees and bushes located at the site which are also used to feed the animals.

When the animals aren't doing well in captivity," said Schoonover, "we send them back to nature. The sloths are kept only two or three weeks because they're hard to keep due to the plant they eat. The plant is poisonous at certain times of the year—but we don't know when. We don't want to poison or

starve them so we let them go." Schoonover laughed and said that he hopes the instructor who replaces him doesn't get upset. "There's so many sloths that have made this area their home—even after we set them free."

Schoonover, who spends more than 65 hours a week with the animals, feels sorry for them. "I can't imagine being locked up in a cage. I do spend a lot of time with the animals, so does my wife and my family," he said.

The tall man with the smiling eyes does have a way with animals. He talks with them like he really is their father. Most of the animals return the love he gives."

"I especially like working with Rita (a baby howler monkey). I had a baby howler once that I was raising as a pet. I had to put her to sleep because she bit a



little girl (who was teasing the monkey). The family loved her very much. To me, it was almost like losing a daughter," Schoonover said. Watching him and Rita together was a touching experience. It seemed obvious that a lot of kindness and care was mutually felt in their relationship. Rita kept staring at Schoonover, touching his face gently and wrapping her tail around his neck. Schoonover spoke softly to her, like a person would talk to a small child.

Although at most times things are low-key at the training site, Schoonover said the most exciting thing to happen here was when the cats arrived. "Due to

a transportation problem we had to pick up two jaguars in my car. To keep the cats calm we sat with them and kept their heads on our laps. It was exciting—we even had our pictures taken." It seemed like working with snakes, cayman, large cats, and other animals would make anyone's life pretty exciting.

Schoonover had one last closing comment: he mentioned his feelings toward leaving animals. "I hope they (the Army) never close this place down. I hope they can find someone to replace me, someone who really cares for the animals. The animals not only serve a purpose in

helping us teach soldiers but they also serve the community," he said.

The Environmental Training Area is open to the Public on Sundays from 7:30 to 10:00 A.M. (during feeding time), unless there is a training class scheduled. JOTC officials stress that the animals are not to be teased or fed and that visitors must wear footgear. They also say that an instructor at the site will answer questions about the jungle plants and living, and about the animals. Fort Sherman is located on the Atlantic Side of the Isthmus, where you can see a representative sample of the wildlife of Panama.

Editor's Note: The above article was taken from the *Southern Command News*, dated July 1, 1983.

"Sapo" is what?

SSgt Stewart

Coatimundis, sloths, and iguanas are all animals recognized by anyone who has served a tour in Panama. The sapo, however, will likely be recognized only by those who have served specifically in the 470th MI Group here. For the last three years, however, many others have become familiar with the fast-moving animal, for the 470th MI Group has sponsored a 5,000 meter run named after it: the Sapo Fun Run. Runners donate the price of a Sapo Fun Run T-shirt or an entrance fee; the money goes for Christmas holiday activities for underprivileged Panamanian school children.

Field Station Panama runs

the event on the Atlantic side of Panama. The run is all uphill on Fort Gulick; but the second half is mercifully the return downhill from the ammo dump. Over a hundred people attended this year's run. Trophies were awarded in ten different categories, including one for the company-size unit with the best participation—that one was taken by the Cristobal High School JROTC unit, because their entire ranger contingent attended the run and ran in formation, accompanied by some lusty cadence.

"Sapo" is Spanish for frog, but the term is used as a slang reference equivalent to the English "spook."





Coati, also known as coatimundis, are raccoonlike carnivore, with an elongated body, a long mobile muzzle, and a long tail. Generally reddish brown to black in color, with whitish areas on the throat and chin, the coatis are forest animals that feed on lizards, insects, birds and fruit. Of the three species known,, two are native to South America. Feeding them snacks brings them out in droves.



The Transisthmian Run Team is comprised of (standing, L to R) David Sandfer, Dan Knox, Tommy Sands Bruce Walters, Raymond Stewart, Howard Coulby, and Ruddy Gonzales; (kneeling, L to R) Don Larson, Tom Balk, Ron Farley and Glen Ulmer.

Transisthmian Run

by SSgt Stewart

The second annual Transisthmian Run began at 0600 hours on January 14, 1984 at the Margarita Club House, on the Atlantic Side of Panama, and ended at the Fort Amador Officer's Club, on the Pacific Side, after covering a 50.6 mile course over mountains, and through tropical rain forests in 80 plus degree weather.

The 46 teams, each composed

of 10 runners and two alternates, were the largest number of teams to participate in the race's two year history. The length of each leg varied from 4.6 to 5.7 miles depending on the difficulty (steepness) of the mountains on each leg. The 470th Military Intelligence Group team finished the 50.6-mile race with an unofficial time of 5 hours, 50 minutes, and 28

seconds, placing 22nd overall and 14th in the Military Division.

On the 470th Team from Field Station Panama were PFC Glen Ulmer, Sp4 Ron Farley, PFC Tom Balk, SSgt Howard Coulby, Sgt. David Sandfer, SSgt. Don Larson, Sgt. Daniel Knox, Sgt. Raymond Stewart, Sp4 Tommy Sands, and Capt. Rudolph Gonzales.

Foods of Panama

Marinated fish

Seviche

Seviche (pronounced say-be-chay) is very popular in Panama and throughout the Caribbean area as an hors d'oeuvre or appetizer. Seviche is marinated fish but don't let that deter you from trying it when you get the chance. When thoroughly marinated, fish flesh is "cooked" and is just as firm to the tooth as if it were baked or broiled. Seviche can be made using any white fleshed fish, either from the ocean or from fresh water.

Make sure all the bones have been removed from the fish, even the tiniest ones, as they can cause choking and would surely detract from enjoyment of the seviche. Cut the boneless fish into very small pieces, not more than one-half inch square nor more than one-quarter inch thick.

For a very tasty seviche, use the following recipe:

- 1 lb. white fish finely cut as above
- Juice of 12 limes
- 4 medium onions finely chopped
- 2 garlic cloves finely chopped
- 3 medium tomatoes, peeled and chopped

- 1½ hot peppers seeded and finely chopped (aji chombo pepper is recommended)
- 1 medium bunch parsley finely chopped

- 6 drops of hot sauce (for example, tobasco)
- Salt and pepper to taste

Place the finely cut fish in a deep glass casserole, combine all other ingredients and spread the mixture over the fish. Make sure all the fish is covered with the marinade. Cover the casserole and let set in the refrigerator for at least six hours. Serve with crackers or in little pastry cups as an hors d'oeuvre.

Papaya

The papaya is cultivated throughout the tropical world and plants are usually grown from seed. The plant develops rapidly and may produce fruit before the end of the year. The fruit is commonly round or cylinder-shaped, often resembling a pear although it is much larger, sometimes weighing as much as 20 or 25 pounds.

The skin of an unripe papaya is smooth and deep green. As the fruit ripens, the skin becomes uneven and develops yellow/brown areas. The ideal papaya is ripe for eating when the skin is deep yellow or orange and slightly soft to pressure. The very juicy flesh is deep yellow or orange to salmon-colored, about one inch thick.

Prepare a papaya much as you would a cantaloupe or other melon. After washing the fruit, cut it in half with a large sharp knife. Using a spoon, scrape out the numerous small dark seeds and discard them. The seeds may be dried and later planted for more papaya plants. Now cut the fruit into lengthwise sections about two inches wide; cut the sections crosswise down to, but not through the skin; cut the segments thick or thin to suit your needs; then, holding the knife horizontally, cut along the section between the skin and the ripe flesh. The slightly sweet fruit of the papaya is a popular breakfast fruit and is also used in salads, pies, and other dishes.

Patacones

Patacones are a popular snack or side dish in Panama and are made with green plantain. To make them, cut the peeled plantain into one-inch segments and deep fry them to a light golden color. While they are still hot, press them flat using a plantain presser or other kitchen tool which will do the job. Soak the flattened pieces of plantain in salt water (one teaspoon of salt

to each cup of water or stronger if you prefer) for one to two seconds. Drain well, then deep fry a second time for a completed patacone. After draining on toweling, serve the patacones sprinkled with salt, garlic salt, or pepper as you prefer.

Patacones may be partially prepared and frozen for future use. To do this, after the salt water soak, put the plantain pieces in a plastic bag or other freezer container and freeze. When you are ready to use them, simply deep fry and serve. It is not necessary to thaw the pieces before frying unless they

are stuck together and must be thawed to get them apart.

Plantain (platano in Spanish) is one of the basic foods of the tropics. It resembles a green banana but is generally larger and has a slightly rougher skin. Plantain does not turn yellow like a banana when it ripens. Plantain may be used green or ripe, depending upon the recipe. Whether green or ripe, however, care should be taken to protect skin and clothing from the staining juices of the peeling. You may wish to wear protective gloves as you cut off the ends of the plantain, slit the skin, and peel it off.

Barracho Bananas

One of the many desserts made with bananas is called *borracho bananas*. The name is derived from the use of rum in the dish; *borracho* is Spanish for tipsy.

Ingredients:

- 6 ripe but firm bananas
- 3 teaspoons of butter
- 3 teaspoons of brown sugar
- 2 teaspoons of dark rum

Peel the bananas and cut in half lengthwise, (you may leave it whole if desired). Melt the butter in a skillet and brown the bananas on both sides. Sprinkle the brown sugar over the browned bananas and add the rum. Let cook for three to four minutes over low to medium heat as the rum, sugar and butter combine to make a syrup. Serve immediately.

Borracho bananas are delicious served on their own, with fresh pineapple, or over ice cream.

Pionono

This basic meat filling is popular in many Caribbean dishes.

Ingredients:

- One pound ground beef or pork
- Two ounces diced cooked ham
- One medium green pepper
- One onion
- Two garlic cloves
- Two tablespoons green olives
- One tablespoon capers (optional)
- Two coriander leaves
- Two tablespoons oil
- Salt to taste

Dice all the vegetables and saute in a skillet with the oil. Remove vegetables from the skillet and reserve. Brown the meat, breaking it up as it browns. Drain excess oil from the skillet and add the sauted vegetables. Cook over low heat for 20 minutes to

blend the flavors. This will make four cups of the filling which will be used to make the pionono.

Ingredients:

- Two to four cups of ground meat filling
- Three ripe but firm plantains
- Three tablespoons of oil
- Three eggs
- One-fourth teaspoon salt

Peel the plantains and slice lengthwise into one-fourth inch thick slices. Fry the slices to a golden brown in a skillet with the oil. Remove fried plantain from skillet and place on paper toweling to absorb the excess oil. While the plantain slices are still very warm, bend each one to form a circle with overlapping end and secure with a toothpick. Break the eggs into a shallow bowl, add the salt, and lightly beat with a fork. Fill each plantain circle with meat filling, packing it firmly, forming a pionono. Spoon two to three teaspoons of egg onto each end of each pionono and place in the hot oil in the skillet. Fry for three to four minutes, turning each pionono to cook both sides. Serve hot!

family album

Sergeant wins Army-wide Photo Contest

by Sp5 Guy Benson

It isn't every day your hobby earns you Army-wide recognition. But it did for a Field Station Okinawa soldier.

SSgt. William L. Solum recently garnered a second place in the 1983 All-Army Photography Contest.

"Young Boy and the Sea," a slide of his son taken at Okinawa's Okuma Recreation Area, placed in the general transparencies category.

"I was very surprised I did so well," Solum confided, "because I didn't put much work into it this year.

"The night before the contest deadline I decided, 'Hey, I guess I'd better enter something.'"

He did. Just one slide. That may not seem like much, but to the judges it evidently was.

When did Solum's picture-taking interest begin?

"I was always interested," he commented, "but probably when



SSgt. William L. Solum studies a strip of film. A photo hobbyist, Solum placed second in the 1983 All-Army Photography Contest's general transparency (slide) category. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy Benson)

I got my first 35 millimeter (camera). That was in Vietnam, back in '72."

Solum left the service in 1973. His penchant for photography brought him to National Camera, a camera repair school, in Denver.

"I knew the job market for photographers was very crowded," Solum explained, "But the camera repair field was wide open."

After a year at National Camera, his new skill took him from Las Vegas to Seattle, and finally, his own repair business in his home state of Idaho.

He married in 1977. That fact, the difficulties of being self-employed, a desire to travel and the Army's benefits lured Solum back into the service in 1978.

He entered a photo competi-

tion at Ford Ord, picking up an honorable mention with color prints. He entered several slides in last year's competition here, finishing with a third in All-Army.

How does he do it?

"I enter what I like," the 35-year-old commented, "I go with composition. I move around until it looks right, then go with it."

Solum concluded with some advice for potential photo buffs.

"If you're interested in photography at all, the competition here is good because not many people enter.

"There are cash prizes. It's not hard to win. If you take a little time you can make enough to pay for your camera."

Not bad, a hobby that can net you Army-wide recognition AND pay for itself..

family album

Sgt. Kenney is INSCOM's ENE soldier of the year

by Sp4 Greg Markley

There were two winners at the Intelligence and Security Command European/Near East Soldier of the Year Competition Sept. 19-21: Sgt. Richard Kenney and Diogenes Station.

Kenney, FS Berlin, was chosen as the region's top INSCOM soldier for 1983. He was selected over the representatives of Field Stations Sinop and Augsburg and the 66th Military Intelligence Group (Munich).

Diogenes Station, by serving as host of the event, scored a publicity coup in its latest battle to offset the station's "bad press." That is the view of CSM Ross Welker, who arranged for the Board to be held here.

"We've got to get the 'bad press' off Sinop's back, so that people will want to come over here and pull a tour. Sinop has had a 'bad press' the last couple of years, and hosting such events as the INSCOM Commander's Conference (in May) and this Board goes a long way toward showing this Station,



Sgt. Richard Kenney, assigned to FS Berlin, receives a special plaque from Col. William G. Hanne, American Forces Commander, Diogenes Station, Sinop. Kenney won the INSCOM European/Near East Soldier of the Year competition which was hosted by Field Station Sinop. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Sherry Kirkman)

and the city of Sinop, is a challenging and worthwhile place to be."

Welker noted that having all the command sergeants major in this INSCOM region here was a significant achievement. "This was really an historic first," he said.

The command group treated the three outstanding soldiers and their four sponsors to a taste of Turkish culture and cuisine, said Welker.

"My purpose was to sell Field Station Sinop to our guests. They enjoyed a multi-course meal at the new hotel on the Black Beach, and saw an authentic Turkish floor show. They were given brochures on Sinop, visited various places on post for recreation, and had some time for shopping downtown, Welker said.

"In fact," he added with a grin, "they couldn't believe how cheap the pistachios were, so they wanted to load up. We probably had half a plane full of pistachios!"

The Soldier of the Year Board was comprised of CSM Grady L. Adams, 66th MI Group, CSM Delmar L. Williams, Field Station Augsburg, CSM Raymond McKnight, Field Station Berlin and CSM Welker. CSM J.V. Stevenson, affiliated with the still-forming Army Intelligence and Security Command-Europe (AISC-E), served as board chairman.

The board featured 45-minute sessions between each nominee and the five command sergeants major. The soldiers were judged on their appearance and bearing and on how they answered selected questions relating to

Army life. Topics included: drill and ceremonies, leadership, NBC defense, military courtesy, and code of conduct. Each CSM covered a specific area in-depth.

Welker said he felt that Sp4 Mark B. Wilson, the Diogenes Station soldier of the year for 1983, had it won, but Kenney ended up being selected. "I'm convinced, however, that the best soldier did win; the one who gave the best presentation before the board."

Board chairman Stephenson praised the four nominees as "fine representatives of their field stations."

Added Col. William G. Hanne, American Forces Commander, "They are all excellent soldiers

who represent their commands very well. We should be proud of each and every one."

The winner, Kenney, will represent the European/Near East units at the 1984 INSCOM Soldier of the Year Competition in late October. He was awarded a plaque by Diogenes Station, the host unit, a personal letter from Commander, Field Station Berlin to his parents informing them of his achievement, a station Certificate of Achievement from Col. Hanne and an Army Commendation Medal by his Berlin commander upon his return.

The three runners-up got a certificate from the host commander denoting their appearance before a board of that level

and a letter of commendation from their own commanders.

Kenney termed the board "difficult but fair." Sp4 John Oyler, 66th MI Group (Munich), said that "the board provided detailed coverage of all the areas."

Sgt. John T. Mauriala, Field Station Augsburg, said "It was very balanced; the competition was great. It was an honor and a pleasure to participate."

Welker thinks that the guests enjoyed the station and enjoyed Turkey and that "they left with a better feeling about our contribution to INSCOM and a sense that an assignment here is much better than they have been told."

Ford wins 502d Soldier of the Year Award

by Sp4 Paul Wood

When you have reached the pinnacle of success there is but one thing left to us as soldiers—start looking for a new challenge.

For Sp4 Melanie Ford, the 502d Battalion Soldier of the Year, this poses no special problem since she likes challenges.

"I felt that I needed to set goals on something to challenge myself. The Soldier of the Year competition seemed a good way to do it," said Ford.

While she didn't expect to win, she added, "I was surprised, and think it's neat."

One of the responsibilities of being the Battalion Soldier of

the Year is representing the unit at various times when called upon to do so.

"I am glad to represent the Battalion, especially as it's changing. I wish I could think of more things to do," Ford noted. As she loves to travel, this is one of the big benefits of winning.

Her next challenge will be to represent the Battalion at the 66th MI Group Soldier of the Year competition. "Group will be a lot different as it is strictly a Board. I liked the competition here as it was more rounded," she admitted.

While she does not expect to win the Group award, she said, "There is no dishonor in losing to someone better than you."

This soft-spoken, 25-year-old soldier will soon be leaving us for an assignment at Fort Lewis, Washington where she plans to go before more boards. "I hope to do as well at my next unit as I did here," she said.

When speaking of challenges she doesn't kid around. She has set a lot of goals she hopes to achieve. She's planning on getting her degree, working on triathelons, skiing, attending chef's school and getting married and raising a family.

Family album



Adjusting the elevation on her M16, Sp4 Melanie Ford prepares for the weapons qualification portion of the 502d Soldier of the Year competition. (U.S. Army photo)



Sgt. Roger Amorin demonstrates first aid treatment for a chest wound during the 502d ASA Battalion Soldier of the Year competition. (U.S. Army photo)

Chaplain Grant at Sinop

by Sp4 Tim Gustafson

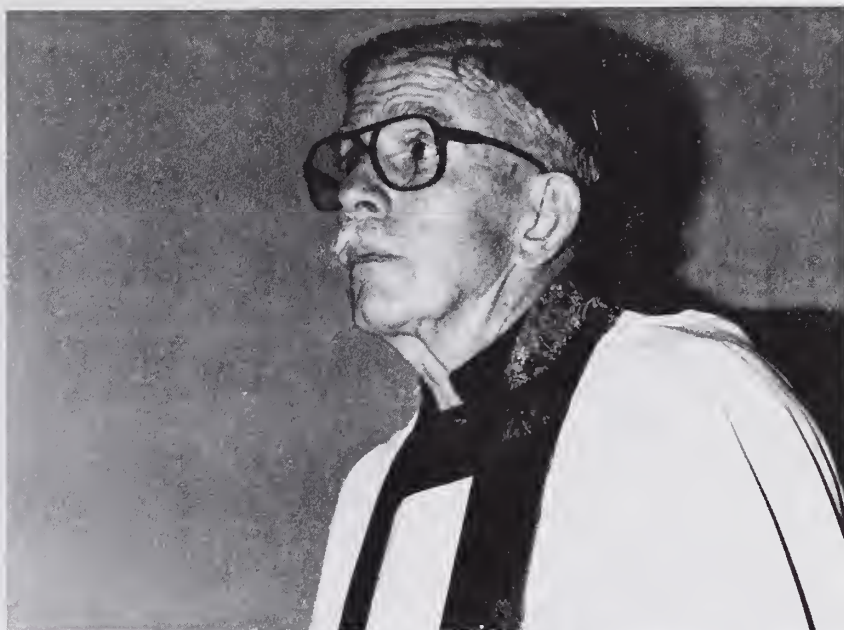
Who is that white-haired, pipe-smoking gentleman you saw on post just a few days ago?

At first glance, he may seem like someone's grandfather, coming to Diogenes to visit a soldier. But he is here to stay, to provide spiritual guidance to his extended family, the Diogenes Station community.

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) James C. Grant, Jr., arrived here in October to serve as the station chaplain. An ordained Episcopal minister, his experience is as thick as the mustache that dominates his face.

His military career dates back to 1943 when he was trained as an aerial gunner for B-29s. Before his assignment to an overseas area, World War II came to an end. Chaplain Grant remained in the Army Reserve as a line officer. Since then he has been either in a reserve status or on active duty.

The young Grant began working on an education which, like his military career, hasn't ended yet. Over the years he has acquired a Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Washington (education and journalism, 1948); Masters degree from University of Maryland (political science, 1953) and Long Island University (pre-law, 1973); and a Divinity degree from the Church Divinity School of the



Chaplain (Lt. Col.) James C. Grant, Jr. is a familiar figure around Diogenes Station, Sinop. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Sherry Kirkman)

Pacific, Berkeley, California (1958). His future plans are to complete needed credits for a Juris-Doctorate from Seton Hall Law School.

He began his ministry at two small churches in Idaho. Three years later he moved to Southern California, where he worked at a boys' preparatory school as teacher and coach. In 1966, Grant returned to active duty with the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N.C.

He served two tours in Vietnam, the first with the 1st Cavalry Division (Air Mobile) and the second with the 25th Infantry Division.

Grant speaks with surprising nonchalance of his tours in war-torn Southeast Asia. "I suppose I got shot at a few times," he said as he began lighting his omnipresent pipe. "There were no close calls. I never thought I would get hurt, anyway."

Having served in Japan and Hawaii, he opted to go to Sinop instead of Korea, so he could see a different area of the world since this is his last assignment before leaving the Army.

"I'd seen the Far East before," he pointed out. "I figured that

this place would be smaller. I like this assignment because it makes for a relaxed atmosphere."

He continued, "I like the tour here. I like the people and the food. And from here, the view of the town of Sinop and the Black Sea is one of the greatest I've ever seen."

He added, "The people at Diogenes Station are professionals who have a job to do and they do it professionally."

Chaplain Grant continued, "The isolation that Diogenes is known for may be exaggerated. If you have to be away from your family, I can't imagine a better place to be."

Three months after his tour ends here in October, he said he plans to retire from the military and practice law.

"I want to set up a legal aid clinic in Baltimore," he said. His concentration will be on inner-city dwellers who need help.

"I don't want to work in an affluent society," he explained. "You can't be too smooth. I'm not too smooth. I don't want to practice in any way other than helping poor people."

New image for the 03C

by Sp5 Guy Benson

MOS 03C, Recreational Services Specialist. Many soldiers ridicule fellows with that MOS, calling them "basketball hander-outers" or "socks'n'jocks issuers."

That role is changing. With the Army's renewed emphasis on physical fitness, 03Cs are being remolded into fitness trainers.

At Field Station Okinawa, Torii Station is lucky enough to have a soldier who's taken the new training and added his personal initiative to it.

Sp5 Bill Passaro, an 03C with Morale Support Activity Branch here, offers special assistance to anyone who needs help in the physical fitness department.

"Every time I design a program for a person it's different," Passaro explained, "I tailor it to the individual's needs."

"If someone wanted to improve his coordination, for example, I wouldn't have him doing jumping jacks or doing the weight machine."

When a soldier with a fitness problem comes to Passaro, the 03C begins with an overall physical assessment.

Height, weight, age, percentage of body fat, caloric intake, basic strength and personal stress are just some of the fac-



Sp5 Bill Passaro, Morale Support Activity Branch, measures a person's percentage of body fat during an assessment of the soldier's physical condition. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy Benson)

tors Passaro uses to sketch a fitness portrait of the person he's trying to help.

Then he starts designing the program. That process usually takes six to eight hours. However, special programs have taken him as long as a week and a half to plan.

"When designing a program," the 26-year-old commented, "I find where the weakest areas are and improve them."

"Take running for example. If it's weak, the person may have a cardiovascular problem, may be running wrong or isn't stretching out before and after."

Passaro is proof of the success of his program. "I was running 16:25s in April. By October I hit 13:39. I'll break into the 12s in November," he confided.

"However," he stressed, "I need personal interest. If the person doesn't care, he won't improve."

Passaro began his program August 1, after returning from the 03C Transition Course at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

"Once I got back," he recalled, "I looked at what the people needed here."

"At first the program was 95 percent the school and five percent me."

"Then various factors changed the program. The climate is hotter and more humid. The personnel, whether Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine, are more highly motivated to stay physically fit than any place else I've been. And I've been to Germany and stateside."

"So, I discarded whatever wasn't applicable. Now the program is 70 percent me and 30 percent the school."

Passaro noted that the program isn't just for people on the overweight list.

"If a softball pitcher wants to improve his throwing ability or a basketball player wants to better his layups, the program's for them," he said.

"Those are the areas I want to get into. It's still sort of experimental."

What isn't experimental is the result of his program.

"The people feel good about themselves. They look good. They feel better about their jobs. They *want* to go to work," Passaro asserted.

For Bill Passaro, that's what being an 03C is all about.

Malaikal wins Competition

by SFC Howard Ralph



Sp4 Matthew Malaikal is the winner of the Augsburg Community Ultima competition

Matthew Malaikal, First Operations Battalion, SFA, reached an ultimate goal in January by becoming the winner of the quarterly Augsburg Community Ultima competition.

The Ultima board, which is made up of the senior enlisted service representatives of the Augsburg community, Army, Navy and Air Force as well as the area Oberstabfeldwebeln of the German Bundeswehr, meets quarterly to select the most outstanding junior service member of the local American community. Malaikal was selected from among excellent servicemembers of the three branches of the armed forces represented.

To win the competition Malaikal (pronounced ma-Like-al) fielded questions that ranged from descriptions of his service's flag, to the cultural background of Germany and questions concerning NATO. In preparation he found himself scoring the community library and the MOS library, as well as Learning Resources Centers and the private collections of senior NCO's for research material. Malaikal mentioned that "Defense" magazine provided excellent information on the structure of the NATO Command and other aspects of the Treaty Organization with which many American soldiers are, unfortunately, not very familiar.

Malaikal is a remarkable soldier. He speaks four languages quite fluently, serves as a tutor at the Augsburg American High School in his off-duty time, is a member of the Dining Facility Council for his unit, as well as plays on the Community soccer team. It is for these very things that he has been recognized by the officers and NCOs of his Battalion as a soldier going places.

Since his arrival at 1st Ops Bn in May of 1983, Malaikal has captured his Battalion's Soldier of the Month award, Soldier of the Quarter award, and the Field Station Soldier of the Quarter award (4th Quarter 1983). It was his winning of the Community Soldier of the Quarter award that led him to the Ultima competition.

Malaikal describes himself as very goal oriented, especially when it comes to education.

"Education is the pathway to success," he loves to quote. "I am a very goal-oriented person. It builds up psychological self-confidence. You leave school and your education has just begun."

The 25-year old Malaikal calls Rhode Island home. He was born in southern India and lived in Bombay until he and his parents moved to the United States when he was eleven years old.

He says that he has always felt comfortable in the New England atmosphere, especially with its traditional emphasis on the value of education. Malaikal's father is an executive for Texas Instruments in Massachusetts and his sister works for a genetic engineering firm there.

Malaikal joined the Army in 1981 after obtaining a Bachelor of Science in Biology from Tufts University and a Master of Science in Physiology from Yale University. He became interested in the Army after reading books such as "The History of the Peloponnesian War," and Samuel Huntington's, "The Soldier and the State." Malaikal subscribes to the view that service in the military is an important part of citizenship. Another important component of Malaikal's decision was also the educational benefits available in the Army. All of this added up to a choice that he mentions "off the record," as being rather shocking to his family.

Specialist Malaikal is already looking toward the future with a promotion to sergeant coming up, as well as USAREUR Soldier of the Year selection. He definitely has plans for continuing his education. Having been accepted as a student at the University of Augsburg, he will be seeking admission to the University of Munich. Not bad for a soldier who spoke no German when he arrived here less than a year ago.

Our Ultima soldier will also be kept busy as the Community Commander's aide-de-camp and the Augsburg community's official enlisted representative at all official functions. Malaikal is also making plans for all the three and four-day passes he has been awarded, not to mention the money, savings bonds, and the orientation tour to Berlin.

For your information



Month of the Military Child

April 1984 has been proclaimed as the "Month of the Military Child" by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

The following quote is from the memorandum that was sent to the secretaries of the military departments:

"The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) has proclaimed the first week of April 1984 as the "Week of the Young Child." During this period, local NAEYC affiliate groups will focus public attention on the issues concerning young children and on society's responsibility to children."

In the proclamation, Secretary of Defense Weinberger continued: "In recognition of the

essential role that military child care services and youth activities play in the life of military families, I declare April 1984 "The Month of the Military Child." To support the NAEYC effort, I encourage each service to develop promotional materials and plan events which emphasize the importance of providing children quality services covering all facets of their lives. Although many military activities may become involved, I anticipate that your child care and youth activity offices at the departmental and installation levels can best coordinate these activities. I ask you to publicize this program and develop initiatives that will benefit military children now and in the future."

The Army is looking for a few good soldiers

The Army is seeking enlisted personnel in grades E6 and E7 to fill world-wide positions in the Defense Attache System (DAS). The military occupational specialty (MOS) requirement for all enlisted positions is 71L, Administrative Specialist. Noncommissioned officers in other administrative MOS/CMF (career management field) may apply if fully qualified and are willing to be reclassified into MOS 71L. An additional skill identifier of E4 is awarded following completion of attache training.

Although personnel may volunteer for attache assignments world-wide, specific needs exist in Syria, Venezuela, Suriname, El Salvador, Finland, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Belgium, Haiti, and Zaire. Language training, if required, will be scheduled in conjunction with attache training in Washington, D.C.

Concurrent travel of dependents is currently authorized for all Army NCO billets in the DAS. Fully-furnished Government quarters, either owned or leased, are normally provided.

Additionally, accredited American schools through grade 8 are also available in all locations. Several countries have grades 1-12 available. Tour lengths are two or three years, and NCOs who successfully complete an attache tour also satisfy the experience prerequisites for appointment to Warrant Officer in MOS 961A, Attache Technician.

Interested personnel are encouraged to review all of the prerequisites and application procedures in AR 611-60, Assignment to Army Attache Duty (15 May 83 edition only). Fully qualified NCOs desiring additional information or assistance after reviewing AR 611-60 may call the Enlisted Assignments Coordinator for the DAS, MSG Tom Chorba, Fort Meade, AUTOVON 923-5314/6805.



Surveys reaffirm significant savings in commissary shopping

Have you looked at your ribbons lately?

During various trips, senior Army leaders meet with soldiers who have outstanding military service, including combat evidenced by significant decorations and awards.

However, they find that sometimes the ribbons displayed on the blouses have become worn and do not reflect the freshness and crispness that their award represents.

Be sure that your ribbons reflect well on the honor represented.

Recent market basket surveys by the Army and the Navy reconfirmed that commissary shoppers save approximately 25 percent when purchasing from the commissary instead of the local supermarkets. An independent analysis conducted in five different locations by the Army Research Institute reflected savings ranging from 22.6 percent at Fort Polk to 30.6 percent at Fort Belvoir.

Soldiers continue to rank the commissary privilege as their second most important benefit, behind medical. As expected, the perceived commissary benefit increases the longer an individual remains in the service.

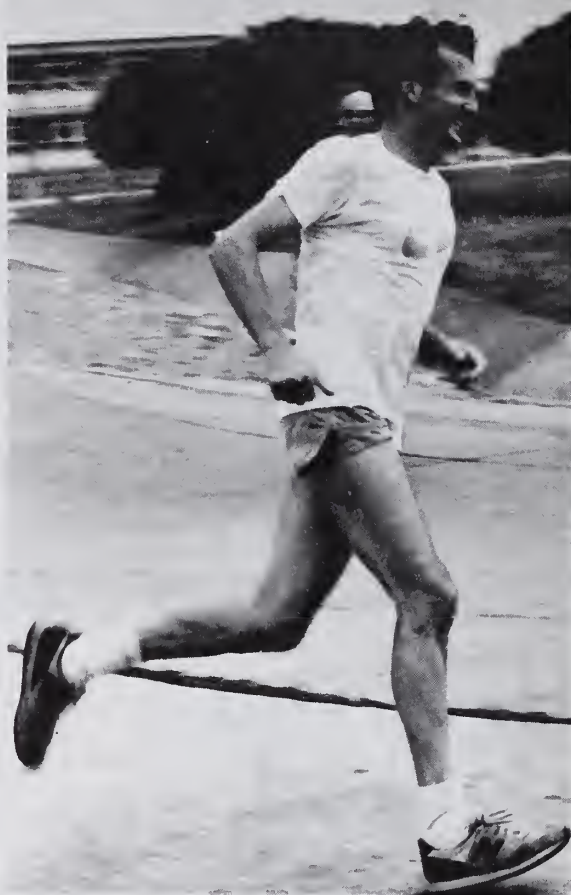
The commissary primarily of-

fers name brands for resale, which are top quality products, at cost. Shoppers can increase savings by purchasing the lower priced generic and specification items. However, these items are not fast sellers in the commissary system, primarily because of the inconsistent quality of the product and availability of lower priced brand names.

In addition, commissary patrons can increase their savings by using vendor coupons. In FY 83, customers redeemed \$7.3 million of coupons. Commissary management saved customers another \$47.7 million through voluntary price reduction programs.



Snyder wins title in competition at Diogenes



Dr. (Capt.) Robert J. Snyder of the Army Health Clinic, Sinop, is an avid athlete. The Diogenes Station surgeon won the 20 KM run in October with a time of 1:27:57. (U.S. Army photo by SFC Ken Distler)

by Sp4 Greg Markley

Some might consider Dr. Robert J. Snyder a lucky man to do so well in recent Air Force-sponsored racquetball tournaments, given his admission that "I haven't played the sport competitively for several years."

It's more than simple good fortune that earned the Army captain the Turkey-wide Senior Division title and a third place finish in his age bracket at the Mediterranean Sports Conference, Torrejon, Spain. Snyder, the officer in charge of the

Army Health Clinic at Diogenes Station, is a skilled handball player. He attributes his success to the similarity between the two sports.

"I'm a very competitive handball player," he said. "Both sports require someone who is versatile; you need the same court sense (in placing shots) and a lot of hand-to-eye coordination. With handball, you need to develop more toughness in your hands, since you don't use a racquet.

"A handball player can pick up a racquet and beat nine out of ten opponents. The opposite

is rarely the case. Either you practice handball a lot, or you lose your touch," he said.

Snyder was a top handball player at Fort Hood, Tex. in the 1970s, when he was serving as an air defense artillery officer. Last year he was the champ at the Pentagon Officers Athletic Club, while stationed at the Pentagon.

"I use a controlled game style," he said of his strategy, "A lot of passing, kill shots or ceiling shots. You have to mix your shots and feel out your opponent. You can tell their weaknesses after a few shots."

Another sport Snyder does well is long-distance running; he won the station's 20 kilometer race October 22 in 1:27:57. His philosophy is that "sports should be a part of everyone's lifestyle. Aside from the obvious medical advantages, there are certain emotional advantages. Sports can improve your morale and quality of life."

He added, "By participating in sports tournaments, we represent the station. The command gets exposure, which helps spread morale inside the unit and the station's name outside."

The station was well-cared for in his absence (when he was participating in the sports contests) by what he refers to as a "safety net" of the station's medics, an American-trained Turkish physician based at Samsun, and a 24-hour-a-day telephone hookup with Incirlick Air Base, where medics were ready to consult or fly here for emergencies.

Snyder is a qualified flight surgeon and a rated aviator. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1971, then gathered enough medical credits while serving as a line officer to transfer into the Medical Corps.

Dr. Snyder plans on acquiring an orthopedic (dealing with skeletal deformities and body structure) residency next year. "I hope to study sports medicine, which right now falls under the domain of orthopedics.

"Sports medicine is like engineering (his West Point subject) in some aspects. Bones are like beams. As an orthopedic surgeon you reconstruct bone structures. It's a scientific field, and I like that," he said.



SSgt. Willy Ayala prepares to drive in another run in the softball game against the 1097 Boat Company, 193d Infantry Brigade.

Ayala and softball

by Capt. Gonzales

Halfway through the 1984 Softball Season, Field Station Panama is leading its league with a perfect 6-0 record. Field Station Panama fields a well-balanced team, depending on no single facet of the game for its dominance. Jose Colon, Jose Vasquez, and Zeke Rodriguez anchor what is probably the best outfield in the league. Team Captain Willy Ayala, first baseman Howard Coulby, infielder Tito Alcover and Vasquez lead

the hitting attack. Pitchers Norm Gillespie, Don Larson, and Charlie Dominguez have limited opponents to an average of 5.5 runs a game while the offense has been scoring 11 runs a game. Says Ayala, "This is really an outstanding team. We have depth and we have enthusiasm. There's a very good chance of us going undefeated."

Other team members are Ray Stewart, Joe Vining, Sean Hader, Tom Balk, Tim Anglin, Lamont Simpson, Ruben Martino, and Orlando Garza.



QB Robert Kuntz aims against AHS. (U.S. Army photo)

Turkey/Tinsel Game

Arlington Hall Station defeated Vint Hill Farms Station in both games of the 1983 Turkey/Tinsel Flag Football Bowl at AHS, November 22.

The AHS enlisted team turned away an aggressive but, in the end, ineffective VHFS team 13-7, and the officers of the home team carved up the visitors and turned in a clean plate 21-0. The victories were the second sweep in a row for AHS.

The VHFS enlisted team tallied their points quickly. Quar-

by Scott Wood

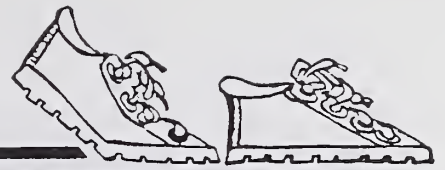
terback Robert Kuntz hit Roy Stevens with a 10-yard pass for the touchdown. The point after was added when Jerry Wiggins received a handoff and tossed to Arthur King waiting in the right corner of the endzone.

The score was safe for the rest of the first quarter. The defense of both teams ran the action. The ball was traded between the teams but the scrimmage remained near midfield.

On the first play of the second quarter, AHS quarterback Theodis Green lofted the ball 20 yards to Melvin Costa behind the goal line. The point after was successful and the game was tied at 7-7.

VHFS was forced to punt away its next turn with the ball.

AHS took over on their own 30 yard line. An unsportsmanlike conduct call against the visitors moved the ball to midfield. A run on the next play earned five yards. Another unsports-



man-like conduct call placed the ball in VHFS territory. Green, directing his team from the 20 yard line, hit Henry DeGrye on the 15. A holding penalty flagged against AHS pulled the ball back 15 yards. After an incomplete pass, Green connected with Delk who ran it in for the score. The point-after attempt was overthrown and the scoreboard was lit with what turned out to be the final score.

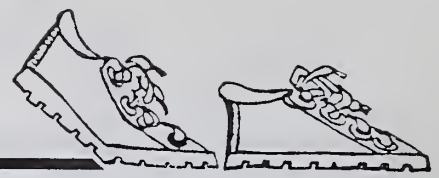
VHFS threatened a come back late in the game. Quarterback Larry Thomas, risking possession on a fourth and long, passed to King at the 20 yard line and earned a first down.

The two minute warning was announced and VHFS broke from the huddle for a last chance.

QB Larry Thomas looks for a hole in the AHS defense. (U.S. Army photo by Scott Wood)



QB Larry Thomas moves the ball into AHS territory late in the Turkey Bowl. (U.S. Army photo)



Douglas Green shot through the middle to within the 10 yard line. Thomas completed a pass to Wiggins a step away from the endzone. However, the play was called back because Thomas was wearing only one flag during the action. A rushing attempt on the next play gained little. Thomas then went to the air into the endzone. The pass was overthrown and ended up in the arms of an AHS defensive back.

AHS leisurely moved the ball to midfield, running out the clock, and then, ran off the field with the victory.

AHS opened the Tinsel game and, in 11 plays, waded up field and scored on a pass from quarterback Tom Kulina to Rick Moore. Kulina threw another pass into the endzone to Dave Gerber for the extra point.

The game was not more than five minutes old and AHS had scored enough points for the rest of the game.

Vint Hill's attempt to earn the TD back ended in an interception at midfield.

AHS took possession on their own 40 yard line. On the first play, Kulina hit Moore at midfield. Kulina dropped back again on the following play and threw long to Lou Makin, who had outrun the defenders and was free all the way to the endzone. The conversion was good for another point.

VHFS had little chance to score or even make a serious offensive drive. The front line was unable to provide protection for quarterback Peter Schoener who, on every down, was forced to scramble for life and limb. Schoener's spirited play

despite the circumstances, the defense of Tyrone Moorner, and the punts of Robert Laver were the only bright spots in the game for VHFS.

AHS scored its final TD shortly before halftime. Kulina, on his own 30 yard line, again bombed Makin racing for the endzone. A quick, short pass to Moore made it 21-0.

AHS added an extra touch to

their sweep by garnering all of the trophies.

QB Theodus Green received the most valuable offensive player trophy for the enlisted game. Ricky Pringle was voted the most valuable defensive player.

End Rick Moore earned the offense trophy for the officers' contest while Kevin Kavanaugh was picked as the top player on defense.



AHS coaches Capt. Larry Ashbaugh (L) and C.J. Cooper accept the Winner's Trophy from Post Commander Lt. Col. Joseph Liberti. (U.S. Army photo)



Sp5 Pringle received the trophy for MVP on defense. At right is Lt. Col. Liberti. (U.S. Army photo)



In pyramid formation are cheerleaders Tammy Lewis (top); (center row, L to R) 1st Lt. Karen Stewart, Elizabeth Sanchez, and Sp4 Janet Bailey; Carolyn Ashley (standing); (bottom row, L to R) Capt. Hirt, Ken Sanders, 1st Lt. Purvis, and 1st Lt. Chris Eckelberry. (U.S. Army photo)

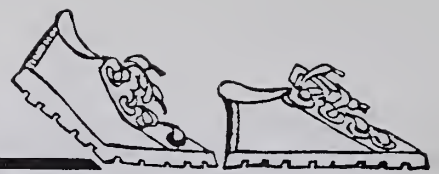
At left, Rick Moore (center) receives the trophy for offensive MVP in the officer's game. With him are SGM Smith (L) and Lt. Col. Liberti. (U.S. Army photo)



Stephanie Samergedes (L) dashes after catching a pass from QB Tom Kulina, as Capt. Larry Ashbaugh (center) moves to block an unidentified VHS player. (U.S. Army photo)



QB Peter Schoener rushes up the middle in the Tinsel bowl. (U.S. Army photo)



Top left: At the opening ceremony Brig. Gen. James W. Hunt, AHS's Deputy Commander for Intelligence, welcomes the VHFS team to Arlington Hall. (U.S. Army photo)

Top right: Col. Leland J. Holland, Commander, U.S. Army Garrison, VHFS is welcomed by Lt. Col. J.C. Liberti, Commander, U.S. Army Garrison, AHS. (U.S. Army photo)

Bottom photo: In the Turkey/Tinsel game there were action, determination, and the will to win. (U.S. Army photo)





Dan Cravens (L) takes on Paul Hudson during the 1983 USAREUR Table Tennis Championships at Darmstadt.
(Photo by Heiloway)

Cravens captures Championship

Second place in the USAREUR Table Tennis Championships was captured by Dan Cravens, 3rd Operations Battalion Detachment, Bad Aibling Station, on December 3 and 4, 1983, at Darmstadt.

Cravens, one of the top-ranked military players in Europe, captured the runner-up spot in his fourth straight USAREUR Table Tennis Tournament. His only loss came to Paul Hudson, HQ Shape, Belgium, who would be a three time winner by the end of competition play.

Placing third at VII Corps, in competition held November 12 at Heilbronn, Cravens advanced to USAREUR competition with four other players as the VII

Corps team. VII Corps' team fared very well—Cravens finished second, Charles Kwan, Stuttgart, took third, with Kadir Akyol, Nurnberg, finishing fifth.

In first match play, Cravens defeated Gene Tuttle, Frankfurt, V Corps Champion, 16-21, 21-6, 18-21, 21-12, and 21-16. He then defeated Kwan, his VII Corps teammate, using the Chinese penholder grip, 21-15, 13-21, 21-19, 19-21, and 21-16. Being a left-hander, Cravens' forehand topspin loop and serve proved to be too much for Tuttle and Kwan.

Cravens suffered his first loss to Hudson, 21-9, 21-12, and 21-5, before his rematch with Kwan in the semifinals. Beating him a

second time, Cravens again met with Hudson in final competition. Losing to Hudson 21-8, 21-13, and 21-12, Cravens came away with the second place position.

Looking forward to next year's competition, Cravens keeps training during the remainder of the year by playing with a local Bavarian team. He has also attended the Teesport Table Tennis School to learn from England's World Class players and was on AFN's (Armed Forces Network) Gasthaus to promote the re-initiation of the USAREUR Table Tennis tournaments in the 1980's. In December 1982, Cravens competed in the USTTA Closed Championships held in Las Vegas, Nevada.

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